

# WAR IN EUROPE IS AWAKENING AMERICA, SAYS THE PRESIDENT

Chief Executive, Addressing  
Camp of Young Women,  
Declares People of United  
States Recognize Duty.

## FOREIGN-BORN WOULD RESPOND TO CALL

Danger From Diversification  
of Interests Would Cease at  
Moment of Real Peril to  
Free Government.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
Washington, May 1.—America re-awakened in national spirit through lessons of the war in Europe, was the theme of an address by President Wilson today at the opening of the national service school for military training for young women. In concluding the address, the president voiced a warning that the honor and integrity of the United States cannot be tampered with. He prayed that the country should not be drawn into war, but declared that if it should be, "in the great voice of national enthusiasm which would be raised, all the world would stand once more thrilled to hear the voice of the new world asserting the standards of justice and liberty."

**Believes in Foreign-born.**  
The president expressed confidence that in time of trouble the great mass of foreign-born citizens of the United States would be loyal. "I never had the slightest doubt of what would happen when America called upon those of her citizens born in other countries to come to the support of the flag," he said. "Why, they will come with cheers, they will come with a momentum which will make us realize that America has once more been cried awake out of every sort of dumber and dream and distraction, and that any man who dares tamper with the spirit of America will be cast out of the confidence of a great nation upon the instant."

**Text of Address.**  
"It is with unaffected pleasure that I come to greet you as you have assembled for the interesting things you are going to do. I have always felt that there was very much more inspiration in things that were voluntarily done than in things that were done under official direction and by official summons. You have volunteered to come together without official suggestion in order to study some things which, while they are characteristic of the sort of comfort and assistance which women have been accustomed to offer, are nevertheless, in this instance, associated with a very great national conception and duty."

"We, of course, are living in the presence of conditions which we cannot yet assess, because they are unprecedented. The world never witnessed such a war as is now convulsing almost every part of the world except this part which we safeguard by love and self-sacrifice; and the very foundations of the ordinary life of nations have been disturbed, so deeply disturbed that no man can predict what the final settlement will be. And if this war has done nothing else, it has at least done this: It has made America aware of dangers which most of us had deemed unreal, and has made us aware that the danger of our own time is nothing less than the unsettling of the foundations of civilization."

**Rests Upon Peace.**  
"Civilization does not rest upon war. It rests upon peace. It rests upon those things which men achieve by co-operation and mutual interest in one another. It does not flourish in the soil of hostility and antagonism, and a world war is a war in the presence of which civilization holds its breath and wonders if it will itself survive. As we see these great issues joined, we on this side of the water are done this great service: We are reminded of our spiritual relation not only to this great struggle, but particularly to this great nation of which we constitute parts, and our spiritual relation to the rest of the world is determined by our spiritual relation to America."

**Preparing for Duty.**  
"You have come together to be prepared for an unusual duty which America may call upon you to perform, but what has moved you to do this? Your duty to your country. But what is the foundation of that duty? What do you conceive America to be? When you come to the last searching analysis we do not owe any duty except to those things that we believe in, and the glory of performing our duty towards America is that we believe in America, and we believe in America because I venture to say it with entire respect for other peoples and other governments—this government was established with a special purpose such as no other government ever avowed. This government was established in order that justice and liberty might belong to every man whom our institutions could touch, and not only that justice and liberty should belong to America, but that, so far as America was concerned, and her influence involved, they should be

## THE WEATHER

THE WEATHER FORECAST.  
Denver, Colo., May 1.—New Mexico: Tuesday and Wednesday fair with rising temperature.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.  
For twenty-four hours, ending at 6 p. m. yesterday.  
Maximum temperature, 53 degrees; minimum, 37 degrees; range, 16 degrees; temperature at 8 p. m., 44 degrees; east wind; cloudy.

CITY BANK CLEARINGS.  
Yesterday  
\$64,217.45.

extended to mankind everywhere. So the inspiration of serving America is a very profound inspiration.  
"Have you not thought what might be the outcome of this great struggle, so far as the nations already engaged are concerned? Can you not imagine the great awakening that has come to a country like France, for example; how much more intensely every Frenchman and every German feels the national compulsion that he never felt before? How much more he feels himself, not an individual but a fraction in a great whole? How much more his blood springs to the challenge of patriotic suggestion? He is not fighting for his own life. He is sacrificing his own life, or willing to sacrifice it, in order that a greater life than his might persist, the life of his nation. So in America we are getting already the indirect benefit of that suggestion. We are beginning to realize how we nation is a unit, and that any individual of it who does not feel the impulse of the whole does not belong to it."

**Speaks of Hyphenated.**  
"We have heard a great deal about divided allegiance in this country, but before we discuss divided allegiance in its political aspect we ought to let our thoughts run back to what were perhaps our divided allegiance in respect to our relations to each other. America has been brought to such a point of diversification of interest, of occupation, of objects sought, that she was in danger of losing the consciousness of her singleness of solidarity. There were men pulling at cross-purposes in regard to their private interests and their public endeavors in this country long before the war came to remind us that we were a single nation, with a single duty and a single ideal; and the first thing that has happened to us that we have all been pulled together by a great tug at the heart in respect of our individual interests. We have all been reminded with an emphasis for which I, for one, thank God, that we are first of all Americans, and only after that at liberty to seek our individual interest. And then those of our fellow citizens who may for a little while have been tempted to think rather of the lands of their origin than of the land of their present allegiance, have been reminded that there is, politically speaking, only one allegiance conceivable and possible."

**Little Divided Allegiance.**  
"You have heard a great deal about the hyphen. I, for one, have never been deceived. The number of persons of really divided allegiance in this country is very small and if I had been in some other country, I would, for one, resent the representations which have been made by those who were not the spokesmen of those for whom they pretended to speak. I suggest a divided allegiance. I have never had the slightest doubt of what would happen when America called upon those of her citizens born in other countries to come to the support of the flag. Why, they will come with cheers, they will come with a momentum which will make us realize that America has once more been cried awake out of every sort of dumber and dream and distraction, and that any man who dares tamper with the spirit of America will be cast out of the confidence of a great nation upon the instant."

**God forbid that we should be drawn into war, but if we should be, America would seem once more to shake herself out of a dream to say, 'Did any man deem that we were asleep? Did any man deem that we had forgotten the traditions of America? Did any man deem that he could tamper with the honor and integrity of the United States?' And in the great voice of enthusiasm which would be raised all the world would stand once more thrilled to hear the voice of the new world asserting the standards of justice and of liberty."**

**Speaks to Young Women.**  
The president spoke before several hundred young women dressed in khaki and drawn up in military order. They entered an encampment today at which they will be taught first aid to the wounded, bandage making, telegraphy and other war-time arts. The encampment is being held under the auspices of the women's section of the Navy League. Secretaries Baker and Daniels and a large group of government officials of army and navy were included in the audience. The president's speech followed the formal raising of the American flag over the encampment.

**Von Igel's Case Put Over.**  
New York, May 1.—Wolfe von Igel did not appear in the United States district court today to plead to the charge of complicity in the alleged plot to blow up the Welland canal, a Canadian waterway. The case was put over until next Monday.

# HEAVY SHELLING BY GERMANS IS AFTERMATH OF SEVERE REPULSE

Nothing of Importance on Russian War Front in North; Austrians Are Forced to Retreat in South.

## FRENCH MAKE GAIN IN ARGONNE REGION

Irish Rebellion Is Suppressed  
and Arms Are Being Laid  
Down Unconditionally by  
the Revolutionists.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
The repulse by the French of powerful German attacks around Dead Man's hill and counter-attacks to the north of Camiers, again has been followed by heavy German bombardment of these sectors and a continuation of the shelling of Cote du Poivre and Douaumont, northeast of the fortress. No fresh infantry attacks have been launched by the Germans. In sapping operations in the Argonne forest the French were enabled by the explosion of a mine to take a portion of the crater.

Nothing of importance has occurred along the northern section of the battle front in Russia, according to Berlin, but in the south the Austro-Hungarians have been forced to withdraw before a counter-attack by the Russians from trenches north of Mlynov, which they had previously captured. Two British war craft, the armed yacht *Aegusa* and the mine sweeper *Nasturium* have been sent to the bottom in the Mediterranean by coming in contact with mines.

The British troops and the Royal Irish constabulary have brought about the surrender of all the rebel forces in Dublin and the people of the Irish capital for the first time in a week are able to move freely about the city until endangered by bullets of rebel snipers.

In the country districts of the island the rebels also are laying down their arms and quiet is said to prevail in most of the places where disorder previously had been reported to exist. A large number of the 1,000 prisoners taken in Dublin have been sent to England.

# GERMANS HURL DENSE MASSES AGAINST FRENCH

Attempt to Retake Lost  
Trenches Near Dead Man's  
Hill Is Repulsed With Enormous Slaughter.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
Paris, May 1.—(12:01 a. m.)—German troops in dense masses made a violent attack last night on positions captured by the French north of Dead Man's hill on the Verdun front. The attack was defeated by the French, the war office report this afternoon says. The Germans, the announcement states, suffered enormous losses.

Two simultaneous counter-attacks by the Germans on a trench captured yesterday by the French north of Camiers were repulsed.

At Hill No. 304 and the Vaux region there were increasing bombardments.

A French aerial squadron bombarded a supply and munitions station south of Thiaucourt and a camp near Spincourt.

## BERLIN REPORT SAYS FIGHTING WAS HEAVY

Berlin, May 1 (by Wireless to Sayville).—The following announcement was made today at army headquarters:  
"Western front: The situation generally is unchanged. Near Dead Man's hill (Verdun front) violent fighting continued yesterday.  
"German aerial squadrons conducted extensive bombardments of the enemy's encampment and magazines west of Verdun.  
"A French biplane was shot down in an aerial fight east of Royon. The occupants of the machine were dead."  
**AUSTRIANS DRIVEN BACK  
BY RUSSIAN FORCES**  
Berlin, May 1 (by Wireless to Sayville).—The Austrian official statement today, says:  
"South of Mlynov, Austro-Hungarian detachments have been withdrawn in the face of attacks by superior Russian forces from the Russian advanced positions which they had captured on April 28. The number of prisoners reported yesterday has increased to more than 200."

# ADMINISTRATION MEASURE FOR PHILIPPINES IS FINALLY KILLED

First Decisive Defeat for President Wilson in Present Congress; Many Democrats With Republicans.

## QUEZON WILL NOT RETURN AS DELEGATE

Substitute for Jones Bill Declares Independence Will Be Granted at Some Time Not Defined.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
Washington, May 1.—The administration's fight for the senate Philippine bill with its Clarke amendment authorizing independence for the islands within four years, was lost in the house tonight. After voting 213 to 165 to strike out the Clarke amendment, the house by a vote of 251 to 17 passed as a substitute for the entire measure the Jones bill, providing for a later measure of self-government in the Philippines, and carrying a preamble declaring the intention of the United States to grant independence ultimately but without fixing a date.

**Measure Dead.**  
Over the heated protest of administration leaders, the house, by a vote of 203 to 154, instructed its conferees not to agree to any declaration setting a definite time for granting the islands their independence. Speaker Clark named Representative Jones of Virginia, and Garrett of Tennessee, democrats; and Tower of Iowa, republican, as conferees.

Now the bill goes to conference between the two houses, with the opponents of the Clarke amendment satisfied that it is dead at least for this session of congress.

## Takes Final Vote.

The house remained in session until late tonight to take the final vote. Thirty democrats joined the solid republican minority in defeating the Clarke amendment, which had been given unqualified endorsement by President Wilson. It was the first marked victory of the year over any part of the president's legislative program, and the republicans were noisily jubilant over it. After each victorious vote they applauded for several minutes and by way of mocking the democrats emitted repeatedly the famous "rebel" yell of the majority. Democrats yelled their defeat in silence.

## Democratic Negative Votes.

The democrats who voted against the Clarke amendment were: Allen, Ohio; Beakes, Michigan; Bruckner, Carew, Curry, Dale, Dooling, Driscoll, Farley, Fitzgerald, Flynn, Griffin, Hubert, Maher, Patten, Horden and Smith, New York; Coady, Maryland; Egan, Hamilton and Hart, New Jersey; Estep, Louisiana; Gallagher, McAndrews, and McDermott, Illinois; Gullivan, Oney, Phelan and Tague, Massachusetts; and O'Shaughnessy, Rhode Island.

The first vote taken after eight hours in committee of the whole shows 193 to 151 votes against the senate provision. Chairman Jones of the insular affairs committee, then attempted to procure the adoption of substitutes extending the time limit for freeing the Philippines. They were quickly voted down. The first, to grant freedom in not less than two years more than six years, was defeated, 156 to 146, and the second, making the minimum time four years and the maximum eight, was lost, 193 to 142.

## Substitute Passes.

Then came the substitution of the Jones bill. The entire house insular committee had agreed to it before the senate bill had passed, and substantially the same measure was passed by the house at the last session of congress. Without further debate on other sections of the senate bill, Mr. Jones offered his measure as a substitute for the remainder of the senate bill and it was adopted immediately.

Manuel L. Quezon, the resident commissioner of the Philippines in congress, said he was so greatly disappointed over the failure of the senate bill in the house that he would not return to congress.

"This ends my work in congress," he said. "I am not coming back. What is the use? The action of the house tonight makes the fight for independence hopeless. I advise that a single republican voted for the Clarke amendment. They had it all figured out in advance."

Mr. Quezon had advocated the senate bill in an earnest speech during the afternoon.

## Debate on Bill Tame.

Debate on the bill was unexpectedly tame. Little objection was raised to the democratic plan to rush the measure through. General debate was limited to eight hours by unanimous consent, and only seven hours on to discussion of the Clarke amendment under the five-minute rule, and shortly after 8 o'clock tonight, voting began in the committee of the whole. Representative Jones' argument for the senate bill was that the time had come to redeem their promise of freedom to the Philippines and that it was useless for the United States ever to attempt to protect the islands in case they were attacked by a strong foreign

# Kaiser's Answer to President Is Believed Friendly

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
Berlin, May 1 (4:00 p. m., Via London, 11:30 p. m.)—Future German-American relations probably can be looked forward to with less apprehension.  
The Associated Press is permitted to make this statement although dispatches bearing on the nature of the German reply to the American note respecting submarine warfare have been stopped by the censorship.

The deliberations at German great headquarters have been concluded and Ambassador Gerard will leave this evening for Berlin, arriving here Tuesday afternoon.

The German reply is expected with little delay, but it is considered undesirable that preliminary indications of the nature of the note should be published abroad.

"Don't haul down the flag," was the burden of a score of speeches from the republican side. Representative Cooper of Wisconsin, republican, struck a discordant note on the minority side by declaring that while the flag was in the Philippines the constitution had not been there.

## Noted Anniversary.

On the eighteenth anniversary of the battle of Manila bay, the Philippine independence bill was taken up in the house by unanimous consent.

Sitting as the committee of the whole the house tonight voted, 193 to 151, to eliminate the provision of the Philippines bill authorizing the president to grant independence to the islands in four years. This was accepted as meaning defeat for the section on a final vote.

The debate began under an agreement between democrats and republicans for eight hours providing that at the conclusion of general debate the Clarke amendment for independence within four years shall be taken up for a vote first of all.

Defending the Clarke amendment, Representative Jones, author of the bill, declared that the choice presented to the senate was between a "vague, indefinite, meaningless and almost inconceivable proposition and an honest effort to redeem the solemn promises of the democratic party."

Representative Jones pleaded with the republicans to support the bill because he said Colonel Roosevelt, who is likely to be the presidential candidate of the republican party, had approved Philippine independence.

Representative Tower of Iowa, ranking republican of the insular committee, opposed the bill, maintaining that there was no more reason for surrendering the Philippines than for surrendering Hawaii or Alaska.

# CONFEREES MAY FINALLY AGREE ON ARMY BILL

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
Washington, May 1.—Hope for an agreement in conference on the army reorganization bill seemed brighter tonight after an all-day session of the conference committee in which a bare, for negotiation of differences between the senate and house on the regular army was reached.

Senate conferees agreed to yield on the proposed standing army of 250,000 men and to accept a peace strength of 180,000 men, provided the house would accept the expansion system of organization in the senate bill. Under this system the regular army could be increased in time of conflict to 220,000 or more. House conferees tentatively agreed to this proposition upon which to base agreements as to detail. The Chamberlain bill before it was amended in the senate, placed the maximum strength of the regular army at about 180,000 men, whereas the house bill left it at 140,000.

Although the conferees are exerting every possible effort to reach a complete agreement, some of them fear that all disputed points cannot be worked out without referring some point back to the senate and house for further instruction.

## No Hardship on Mexico.

The American plan for co-operation need not entail any particular hardships on the de facto government, it was further pointed out, since the zone of American occupation could be limited to the extreme northern portion of Mexico, and since withdrawal could be reached at a period not very far distant.

There was a marked disposition to attach some significance to the fact that Secretary Barker's instructions to Generals Scott and Funston referred only to the Washington government's intention not to agree to an "immediate" withdrawal. This did not indicate, it was asserted, any objection to withdrawal after a reasonable period.

Mexican officials said today they were anxious to have the conference expedited. They asserted that every additional day of uncertainty regarding the disposition of the American columns increase the danger of outbreaks south of the border.

Little credence was attached, however, to reports that General Obregon might decide to end the conference unless some agreement was soon reached.

## Pershing Now Prepared.

While matters were at a standstill today new reports of a reliable nature came indicating that the American army is preparing for at least a temporary stay on Mexican soil. These said that the Sixth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth infantry regiments, which formerly were at Casas Grandes and Colonia Dublan, now are at Namiquipa, General Pershing's base, and that the Twenty-fourth infantry is guarding the line of communications from Columbus.

The Thirtieth and Eleventh regiments of cavalry, and part of the Tenth and Seventh also were reported at Namiquipa with the Sixth on its way to that point.

With this large force at his command, and with the customary defensive preparations made, it was indicated that General Pershing was ready for any eventuality.

Only a few scattered columns of the expeditionary force are reported south of Namiquipa. The great bulk of American expedition already had ac-

# CARRANZA MAY CHOOSE BETWEEN CO-OPERATING WITH UNITED STATES AND ACTIVE INTERVENTION

MEXICANS AT JUAREZ MUCH  
DISAPPOINTED OVER STAND  
TAKEN BY WASHINGTON

General Scott Is Notified by Secretary Baker to Make It Plain to Obregon That No Withdrawal of American Troops Is Contemplated at This Time; Pershing Can Occupy Restricted Zone in North While de Facto Government Forces Hunt Down Bandits; Headquarters at Namiquipa Are Being Strengthened and Placed in Condition as Base for Any Emergency Which May Arise; Gloom Pervades Officials of First Chief Who Had Expected That Evacuation Would Occur on Demand of War Minister.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

El Paso, Tex., May 1.—Information from Washington that Secretary Baker had instructed General Scott and General Funston to make it plain to General Obregon that any agreement reached at their conference here must not be based on any plan for immediate withdrawal, was received with gravity in Juarez tonight.

General Obregon refused any comment, saying he would await developments at his next conference with the Americans. This it was expected tonight, will take place tomorrow, although it was thought possible that it might be delayed until after the regular Tuesday cabinet meeting at Washington. Among other Mexican officials gloom was openly expressed. It was pointed out that General Obregon had come to the border confident that he could persuade Generals Scott and Funston that the American expeditionary forces should be withdrawn at once. Secretary Baker's instructions to the American conferees were regarded as completely blocking the hopes of the Mexican minister of war.

**Wait Obregon's Reply.**  
Speculation in El Paso tonight dealt with the reply that General Obregon will make to the proposals General Scott and Funston will present at the next conference.

In some quarters it was pointed out that the only course he could take would be to accept the plan of the United States government to co-operate in the complete dispersal of the Villista bands still operating in southern and western Chihuahua and Durango.

It was argued that the de facto government could not afford any break with the United States, whose recognition had given it stability. Any open disagreement must result in intervention, it was asserted, and it was further pointed out that those persons responsible for such an occurrence would severely be given any share in the rehabilitation of the Mexican republic.

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## ARRONDONDO'S REQUEST IS COLDLY RECEIVED

Washington, May 1.—President Wilson has not altered his purpose to keep American troops in the border region of Mexico until brigandage has come to an end.

After a brief conference at the White House today, Secretary Baker prepared further instructions for Generals Scott and Funston, sought by the officers as a result of their conference with General Obregon, Carranza's war minister. The message went forward tonight. Its contents were not revealed, but both Secretary Baker said there had been no change in the administration's policy.

It is believed the American conferees sought additional instructions upon the view of the de facto government that the American expedition should be withdrawn at once. As General Scott had no power to discuss this matter he presented what the Mexican war minister had to say to Washington.

Eusebio Arredondo, Mexican ambassador-designate, called on Secretary Lansing during the day to renew his argument in favor of the early withdrawal. He followed closely the line taken by General Obregon in his exchange of views with Generals Scott and Funston. He was informed that the state department would not take up any diplomatic discussion on this subject, as urged by General Carranza, until after the military conference at El Paso had been concluded.

Later Mr. Arredondo indicated the feeling of his government that the American expedition already had ac-